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No More Ditches in New York.

The Rapid Transit Commission has a project to extend the subway system by building a branch from the main line at Broadway and Forty-second street to Union Square, to extend to the Battery through University place, Wooster and Church streets; and it is undoubtedly a needed addition to that system.

As we remarked, the other day, it is inevitable that the rapid growth of the population and trade of Manhattan Island will necessitate the extension of the subway system in many directions. This island will eventually be honeycombed with underground railways. The convenience of citizens will require more and more facilities of underground travel, for it may now be assumed that the superiority of that method of transit will be demonstrated to the general satisfaction when the subway under construction has been opened for use.

The part of New York through which it is proposed to carry the new subway includes the district in which the streets are thronged throughout the day with are crowded with people. It is a district restaurants, theatres and apartment houses, and throughout its length enoreverybody knows from experience of not adopted then. the building of the present subway, the The General Staff law, which Gen. will suffer seriously throughout the close to the surface of the street If only such a method of construction

buildings erected on the thoroughfares. If that method of construction, demonstrably feasible, costs a little more to the contractors, the additional outlay will be insignificant as compared with the actual money loss to the public of the present ditch method.

Committee on Plans of the Rapid Transit when asked if the extension of the subway could not be a deep tunnel, instead of a ditch like the present subway: " Not without changing the plans." Of course the plans will have to be changed. and the sooner the Rapid Transit Commission proceeds to make the necessary change the better will be the prospects for the present municipal government when next autumn's election comes. The pub-

Retired Judges and the Work of the

greater loss to themselves.

subway builders at the cost of infinitely

Courts. We beg leave to acknowledge the re-

ceipt of the following communication: " TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am tired of the continued cry that we have not enough Supreme ends. At least two-thirds of the Justices who have been retired on account of attaining the age limit of seventy years are better qualified to administer the law than their judicial successors.

" Now, the law gives the Governor great latitude in this respect. Certainly all these retired Justices Chambers. Who can tell how much such appoint ments by the Governor would relieve courts and litigants? Governor OpeLL has undoubted power in this matter. Why does he not exercise it?

"A. B. STACE. "STRACUSE, N. Y., July 25."

There are not so many retired Justices eligible to designation by the Governor as our correspondent seems to suppose. his attaining the age of 70 years, but who was entitled to compensation for the while his compensation is so continued."

late Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, submit to the appointing power the cuits, from the crossing of telephone and whe is eligible to appointment to do work | names of two or more competent persons | telegraph and signal wires with trolley wires

that his health is not such as to enable him to perform any judicial work.

There is no doubt that the present judicial force of the Supreme Court is large tribunal throughout the entire State, proto sit in the places where there is most work to be done. We believe, however, that the difficulties which have heretofore existed in this respect are in a fair way of being adjusted by arrangement among the Judges themselves and by contemplated legislation.

The Next Meeting of Cleveland and

The appearance of the President of the nited States and the only living ex-President upon the same platform as subject promises an event of great public interest.

The last meeting of these two distinguished statesmen occurred at a dinner table in St. Louis a few weeks ago. If we are not mistaken, that was likewise their first meeting.

On Tuesday, the 29th of September, Prof. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY of Princeton will be installed as president of the College of the City of New York, an office to which he was elected in April last.

It is understood that Mr. CLEVELAND and President ROOSEVELT have already insented to assist at the ceremony; and, in view of the character of the new president of the City College, and the importance of the work he undertakes here, the exceptional honor of the presence of both the President and the ex-President is not too high.

The Coming General Staff.

In an article published in the current Journal of the Military Service Institution, Brig -Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. A., retired considers the General Staff which is to be organized in our army next shoppers, mostly women, and at night also month, and makes some suggestions as to the work that lies before it, and the of great bazaars of retail trade, of hotels, way in which that may be performed. Gen. EMORY UPTON was the first to propose a General Staff for our army; but ten mous expenditures of capital have been years ago Gen. Schwan, after a study made in the construction of buildings of the systems in vogue in European whose value for their purposes is de- armies and especially in Germany, prependent on the unobstructed facilities pared a scheme for such a staff for our of the streets on which they are. If, as own and forces. His plan, however, was

same method of construction is pur- SCHWAN thinks will be Secretary Root's trade. sued in this extension, the whole district | crowning achievement as the head of the War Department, only outlines the progress of the work and many thou- duties of the body which it creates, but sands of people will be put to great incon- does so wisely, giving to the President venience daily. That is, if the new sub-way is to be like the old, a ditch, dug the authority to extend the sphere of the General Staff to the performance of five years. The full returns for England everybody will admit that she would have a victory. On the other wise assigned by law." The staff, says as are submitted justify the comment. was practicable, even its damage would Gen. SCHWAN, will be made up of two Compared with the preceding five years, have to be borne, for further facilities of parts, one of which will be stationed at 1894 to 1898 inclusive, a very marked intransit we must have and they must be the capital, the other of which will be underground. But by actual demon- attached to the headquarters of the terristration in Iondon and elsewhere it has torial departments; and Mr. Roor has been shown that a method which does not approved this division by directing the involve obstruction or injury to the detail of many General Staff officers to for to some extent by an increase in dosurface of the streets is possible and such departmental work. The staff at wholly feasible. Subway construction general headquarters will be occupied during the earlier period were large imcan go on without loss and inconvenience in preparing "plans for the national de-to the public, and without even their fence," a term exceedingly and properly knowledge that it is proceeding, unless comprehensive; while that in the depart- important significance. The day must the negro may have a tardy trial and totally in here and there at openings which need | ments will be at the disposal of the commanding Generals, as chiefs of staff and should be a veritable tunnel, built so far the action of the different officers "serv-tries. The situation as here indicated below the surface of the streets that its ing within the departments. Subject plainly demands a most careful and inconstruction will not interfere with trade | to the control of the commanding Gen-

exercises on a large scale. The object of the existence of the effectiveness of the fighting force. For this reason, says Gen. SCHWAN, himself formerly in the Adjutant-General's department, its members should, as a rule, Comptroller GROUT, who is one of the who has been estranged from the troops by long service in the bureau, has not a quick and trained eye 'for country,' does not understand or has forgotten how would, unless he possessed rare compensating talents, be of little use in the General Staff."

Of the work to be done by the new body Gen. SCHWAN considers the prepalie have got tired of saving money for the | ration of a military history of our civil war of great importance. We have the war records; but they have never been digested; they can be put in shape for use only by military experts. Foreign countries, notably Germany, with its found such work of value: "It instructs the military profession and sharpens the tactical and strategical faculties of its authors, who are likely to play leading

rôles in the next war." The duty of collecting military information belongs naturally to the General Staff, says Gen. SCHWAN; and the Intelligence Bureau of the War Department is to be transferred to it, in all probability. Apart from the intrinsic importance of having military information at hand, the process of collecting it affords excellent training to the officers engaged in the work.

The question of rewards and preferments Gen. SCHWAN considers one of the important matters that belong to the General Staff, for the reason that so The State Constitution of 1894 provides | much depends in war upon the capacity that any Judge of the Court of Appeals and fitness of leaders. In preparing or Justice of the Supreme Court whose plans for national defence the question term of office was abridged by reason of | of leadership should come up, and therewith the consideration of the efficiency records of officers. These are too much remainder of the term for which he was | neglected now, he says; and whereas, in elected " may, with his consent, be as- making appointments of non-commissigned by the Governor from time to sioned officers and of staff officers in regitime to any duty in the Supreme Court | ments, the appointing power for the sake of his professional reputation tries Under this provision of the Constitu- to get the best men, the further from contion Mr. Justice BRADLEY of Corning. nection with the troops the less does N. Y., served for two years upon the tried and proved ability count. Outside Appellate Division in Brooklyn; and influence becomes apparent at depart-Justice Barnard of Poughkeepsie and mental headquarters in the choice of Justice DYKMAN of Westchester also aides, and is most powerful in Washingserved at Trial and Special Term as long ton. Therefore, says Gen. Schwan, let as it was possible for them to do so after one division of the General Staff examattaining the age of 70 years. According | ine and keep note of the efficiency reports to our recollection there is now only one of every officer, and while not presuming Judge in this State, Charles Andrews, to make or dictate appointments, let it from the grounding of high potential cir-

tutional provision; and it is understood portance of keeping politics out of the army will increase with the improvement of the militia and its closer union with the Regular army, become established facts now; and with the lessening of the enough to keep up the business of that power of personal influence will come a better feeling throughout the army. vided most of the Judges were required | Upon the subject of appointments made by influence Gen. SCHWAN speaks feelingly. He says:

"Any one unacquainted with army life and con ditions cannot realize the good or the harm that results at times, directly or indirectly, from a single appointment-how it encourages and buoys up every officer whose heart is in his work, if good and deserved, and how it depresses and discourages him, if bad or undeserved. . . What can be expected from a Colonel of a regiment who time and time again has been overslaughed by uniors, and has thus been discredited in the eyes of his officers and men! The command of a regiment involves so much for good or evil that the manner speakers on the same occasion and same in which it is exercised should point the way either to advancement or retirement."

It is evident that Gen. SCHWAN appreciates fully the vast power that the coming General Staff may have, and desires to see that power properly directed.

Our Export Trade. In the recently published figures showing that the United States now leads the world in the value of its exports of domestic products all good Americans will find a source of satisfaction. But that fact draws attention to certain other facts figures for our exports for last year are

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cent. of our export business is represented by a group of only some ten or twelve of attacked by a more powerful ship, superic items, breadstuffs, raw cotton, provisions, speed was urged. A little later he says "the Idaho class, with 3,000 tons less displacement

such military duties as are not other- and Germany are not available, but such crease is shown, notably in the case of the United States and Germany, but the rate of increase has not been maintained. It is probable that this is to be accounted mestic manufacture in countries which

Both of the foregoing facts are of arger foreign markets will be imperative telligent study of the various markets of such as this. the world, their special needs and the water and sewage systems, and with officers will have supervision of the special opportunities presented in each training of troops and submit plans for and all of them. No better or more useful work could be done by our new Department of Commerce than just such General Staff is success in war, the a careful and exhaustive analysis of the world's markets in their relation to our ability to supply them, not only with foodstuffs, iron, copper, and mineral oil, but with the thousand and one products of small shops, mills and factories.

While we may, by our present system, obtain a goodly measure of foreign trade, we never can command it in due measure until the industry of the United States to handle troops in the field or to place | manufactures expressly for foreign trade, them properly in position for battle, in precisely the same manner as it caters to domestic trade

The Evening Dispatch of Columbus, Ohio, prints the subjoined resolution as one that was " adopted by the Hocking county Republicans at their recent convention," but "smothered or suppressed" by the editor of the local party paper:

staff history of the war with France, have enth Congressional district by our Congressman in lending his name and official character to a questionable private enterprise and accepting large sums of money for which no other adequate service was rendered."

The Representative of the Eleventh Congress district is the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR, whose recent monumental enterprise, the "Book of the Presidents," is apparently referred to in the alleged resolution.

We say alleged resolution, because there is no evidence that we know of, beyond the statement of two wicked Democratic newspapers, one of them in Cincinnati and the other the Dispatch of publicans have in convention denounced their eminent Congressman for his part in one of the great literary achievements of the twentieth century.

Therefore we unhesitatingly brand the alleged resolution as fraudulent, and declare furthermore that its publication in Ohio is both malicious and unfair to Gen. GROSVENOR. Malicious, because some people will regard the resolution as genuine. Unfair, because the distinguished author of the "Book of the Presidents" cannot contradict the false report without seeming to advertise his

own literary reputation. His modesty would rather suffer in silence than incur that reproach. Therefore, we come to his assistance.

The statistics showing the large number of so-called "electric fires" which have occurred in this country during the past three months call attention to a condition of things which will bear close investigation By electric fires are meant those which arise

in the Supreme Court under this Consti- for every place to be filled. The im- and others highly charged, and also from HOW TO MAKE JUSTICE BREWER TO ENFORCE PURE FOOD LAW. JOINT STRATEGY BOARD MEETS.

defective insulation Between April 10 and July 10 of the presnt year, the electrical fires reported number 128 and the loss of property is estimated at nearly half a million dollars. Other losses aggregating over \$800,000 are believed to have been due to similar causes, but absolute proof as to their origin cannot be obtained. Twenty-eight fires were started by the grounding of cuts on the framework of awnings, the roofs of buildings, gas retorts and elsewhere: twenty arose from the crossing and entangling of wires, while ten originated in short circuits in flexible cords.

Electricity is a valuable servant, but it becomes a mighty dangerous force when allowed to escape.

Next year I will wager that I can take a car of my own design, fitted with my motor and battery, and go to Chicago and return in less time, and with more pleasure, than any other machine in existence. There will be no breakdown, no explosion of gas or gasolene, and the trip will be made at an even twenty-five miles an hour.—Mr. Edison to a reporter of the New York Times.

Next year perhaps we shall see.

The New Battleships. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not agree with the conclusion arrived at in THE SUN's editorial on the 13,000-ton battleships. It is a matter of policy as well as of history, as war have always been strongest in offensive powers. How long is it since speed has been regarded as the primary function of offence? On the contrary, it is the main reliance of the weaker party and its importance in the case in question is so urged by the principal opponent of the approved design for the 13,000-ton battleships, Admiral Bradford. The Americans have always relied on making their ships which should not be overlooked. The of the same displacement a little stronger figures for our exports for last year are given as \$1,392,087,672. Yet this is only a little more than 2½ per cent. above the average for the last five years. Those years stand as follows:

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items, breadstuffs, raw cotton, provisions, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, mineral oils, copper and manufactures thereof, wood and manufactures thereof, animals, tobacco and leather and leather goods, in that order.

This leaves a vast field for expansion along lines in which we might and should command a larger share of the world's trade.

Another point of interest is the comparative fixity of the export trade of the world, the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, during the last

speed was urged. A little later he says the Idaho class, with 3,600 tons less displacement, 3,600 tons less displacement, asset blanks the same main battery, with the exception of ten 7-inch in place of the Connecticut's twelve 7-inch. Considering that the primary reason for making a battleship is to fight and not run sway, putting these two arguments side by side can anything be more absurd? It is the old question of speed in battleships, yet I would venture to predict, and I believe the vast majority of thinking men will agree with me, that if the United States built her entire fighting line of battleships of a moderate speed—say 15 or 16 knots, and put the day of conflict came and the war was settled by a fight to the finish and not by a settled by a fight to the finish and not by a settle of the Connecticut's twelve 7-inch in place of the Connecticut's and inch t

everybody will admit that she of the other very good chance of victory. On the other hand, it is equally evident that the Maine or even an improved Maine would have chance whatever except, as Admiral to other whatever except, as Admiral to other whatever except. no chance whatever except, as admits Bradford says, to run away. As our battle-ships are designed not only primarily but entirely to fight, let us, if we can, even on a small displacement, design them to fight and W. A. M. PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The Way to Stop the Lynching of Negroes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Of course.

e principle of lynching is indefensible; yet what man is there of human flesh and blood who, if put to the choice of either lynching a negro fiend who has brutally assaulted his wife or child—or dragging his wife or child into court to testify in regard o all the revolting facts of the crime in order that come, if it be not already at hand, when | adequate punishment, would not instantly take the as ex Gov. Lee of Virginia says, this is a question

which must be considered in denouncing the lynch-ing of negroes for rape. All the most powerfully inceived homilies in the world go down like chaff before the wind when confronted with a signation

The amazing part of all this denunciation of lynching of the negro for such assaults is that com-paratively nothing is said about the enormity of the negro's crime. Would it not be better for the e negro race that assaults on white women mu stop if they expect lynchings of negroes to cease? No newspaper in America is better equipped for s work than THE SUN. The spirit of enlighten-

Lynching, all civilized people agree, is to be deplored, but it is as certain as night follows day, that when the brutal passions of the negro lead more excusable, passions will be aroused in the white man, and all the editorials in all the newspapers in the world will not change that fact.

NEW YORK, July 29. E. H. S.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. With the astounding record of homicide in this country, more murders being committed each year in proportion to population than in any other civilized country, and worse than this, fewer of the murderers punished, it is wasted effort to lecture combined the military and freedmen's burgary to unities for yielding to the desire for summary pun-

The recent affairs at Maysville, Ky., Evansville, Ind., and Belleville, Ill., seem pretty close at hand, viewed from St. Louis. Perhaps I have as good a viewpoint as a man living in New York, and I wish to express the belief that no community in the Empire State need consider itself immune from us at the outset of freedom, and started mob fever. Some of the crimes that have been com-mitted would be taken in hand in short order any-with the whites. Thus we lost influence

where in the United States.

The thing to do is to get at the cause. Bring about such a reform in the administration of criminal law as will satisfy the public that no miracle need be performed to bring a criminal to justice speedily and certainly. It is the remedy and the only remedy for the prevailing discreditable method of following one outrage by another, with a whole town participating. There will never be the slightest improvement except through this means.
It is not that courts are corrupt, but the net resuit is precisely as had as if they were. St. Louis, July 25. Walter WALTER C. TAYLOR.

Where are we supposed to draw the line! Is it only the amount of money involved that divides one from the other, or is there a code of by the tipping system?

The Arrival of the Celebrated Bluefish Ac-knowledged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SIT! You are right as usual. I trust the bluefish accompanying this note may reach the office of THE SUN in the best possible condition. Capt. AL. ROBBINS. ABSECOM LIGHT, N. J., July 29

Lark Bird Flies In.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sit: Lark Bird, a teamster of this village, has been singing on our streets for several years. May he join the Immor-WATRINS, N. Y., July 30.

Pax Americana.

We love to sing of the old Kearsarge
And famous fighting crew;
How they won the day on the bloody deck While high above the splintered wreck The brave old ensign flew.

But what of the race of the new Kearsarge? No lesser laurels these— With never a check, through billow and foam Her grimy firemen drive her home The mistress of the seas.

PRESIDENT.

A Patriotic Georgian on the Desire of the South, a More Perfect Union. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Southern people long to recover their old standing in the Union. No one wishes for

continued estrangement. No advantage

can accrue from a sectional spirit. analysis samples of certain cargoes now The negro was the cause of the war. on the way to American ports. The offiwas the cause of ante-bellum antagonisms. cers of both departments decline to state Slavery was the bone of contention. When what these cargoes are or to name the vesthe war was over and slavery done with, sels in which they are being transported, the South hoped for nationism-to be a part of a "more perfect union"-to enter giving as a reason that if it were found on analysis that the merchandise did not into the harmonious whole, with the phrase fall within the prohibition of the statute, 'the South' disappearing from the political dictionary. Such was not to be. It is still the "South"—the "North." Sectional harm would be done its owner by the attending publicity spirit prevails. Even Justice Brewer, from our highest court, in his Milwaukee address alluded to "the South" in a con-

such products as spices, peppers, canned goods, cheese and other articles of the kind which had been under suspicion in the past. Declarations made before the American Contemptuous way. Why does the conflict continue? Why are we "sections" still? The negro is the cause. The negro agitation goes on as violently as from 1850 to 1860. The South is secluded, if not almost excluded; in the Union in a legal sense, somewhat, but not accepted into full fellowship as members of the household. We feel this deeplythis being apart. All foreign immigration goes around us and settles where the negro is not. Immigration from the Western States or Northern States has sought us Declarations from abroad as to the purity of shipments are being received at the Department daily, some of them coming from the Orient. This work is being carried out by the United States Consuls, who receive the Department of all ships are the property of the United States Consuls, not. We are avoided as a thing of evil-as if Darkest Africa was in the heart of the South. Not only so, but thousands of our own people have gone to enrich the North

The cause—the negro. We have troubles enough by reason of the negro. We need peace and tranquillity. The whole South regretted the reopening of the negro question by President Roosevelt. He had not so acted for himself, but for his nomination to the Presidency. The negro vote! There was the rub! And this leads to the remark that for the sake of tranquillity the South would hail a oneterm Presidency. Let it be eight yearsbut no reelection. That would remove this playing for the negro vote which is so destructive to the peace of the South-and

fusing to abide by it.

The artillery company is sixty years old, served with distinction in the Mexican the nation. Justice Brewer said in his Milwaukee address that there would be a popular up-War, and furnished battalions to the Confederate armies of Virginia and Tennessee rising against lynchings and a remedy found and has been used in the suppression of

a disturbance to the general business of

to stop them. God speed the day. But Justice Brewer missed the great question so far as relates to the South. Howsoever deplorable lynchings are, conditions which began them in the South are so serious that punishment by lynching is insignificant in comparison with the con ditions which gave them birth.

Now, what are those conditions? No white woman in the negro belt dares travel the public highway alone; yet any negro woman can go from the Potomac to Texas alone, on foot, or otherwise, unmolested, in absolute safety. Here is a problem. It concerns the nation.

What of the farmer's wife? She sits with "fear and trembling" in her own home. even though her husband is working in a nearby field. The classic "vine and fig tree" is hers no longer; for there, perchance, may be in hiding the brute ready to pounce upon her if she is caught alone. Here is a problem. Here is a condition, not a theory. This insecurity at home, on the farm, affects agricultural prosperity; and, because of it thousands and thousands have left the farm for the towns and cities -not from

choice, but necessity. These assaults, as a rule, are not by the negroes on the farm; but many negroes are nomads they prowl from State to State, city to city, village to village. As a rule these nomads are the rapists. What's written will afford a slight insight into how lynching began. It was asking too much of the poor victim to require her to go to a | The people have endured it with marvellous court house and there, before a curious patience, and even where their patience has crowd go into details of her sufferings and humiliation. This would be to her the second death, indeed, the third and final death, for, to a woman of modesty and tender feeling, suicide were preferable!

If Justice Brewer and his popular up-rising will find a remedy to stop these assaults upon white women, so they can have freedom of the highways, or enjoy peace and safety in their homes on the farm, the ment and justice it has displayed upon the race question toward the people of the South has won Justice Brewer to be President forever. for it the admiration of fair-minded people the We will ring the bells for joy and proclaim him the greatest of Americans, living or

So, it is apparent that it is a question commit such crimes, equally brutal, but | pervading our home life, deeply vital to the agricultural interests—and if a remedy is found thousands upon thousands of families will go back instanter to the old farm and the waste places will again blossom as the

The forces which led to results so disasby military and freedmen's bureaus to join the secret loyal leagues. The ballot was given the negroes, and they must have organization and a party. So these leagues were inaugurated, here the negroes were harangued, taught to distrust us, set against with the whites. Thus we lost influence over them. We lost our grip on them. The work of the carpet-bagger was perfect. He succeeded. But to do so, to break old ties and have the negro to lose confidence in us, he had to issue a bogus order from Washington to every league to the effect that all negroes must leave the old home and the old farm and seek new homes. This exodus from the old farm did the work in hand. It severed in twain old ties, it estranged the negro, and the young grew up without the influences of the old farm and the old owners. This exodus was an upheaval, and a great crime against the unoffending negro.

all that was planned for offence and defence in the construction of this "fighting machine," were adopted from the work and earlier designs of an American inventor now living. He signs of an American inventor now living to read any proved by Eriesson, who drew presentable plans and specifications of the battery and with three others to construct 'a shotproof steam battery, to be completed in one hundred days. This vessel was maned the Monitor."

In justice to the actual inventor in American history, both of the United States Senators from his native State -New York—introduced bills in the Senate last year acknowledging the existence or validity of a patent structure of the construction of this "fighting machine," were adopted from the work and earlier designs of an American inventor now living.

In invention was approved by Eriesson, who drew presentable plans and specifications of the battery and with three others to construct 'a shotproof steam battery, to be completed in one hundred days. In justice to the actual inventor."

In justice to the actual inventor in American havenor now living the construction of the battery and with three others done to construct 'a shotproof steam battery, to be completed in one hundred days. In justice to the actual inventor."

In justice to the actual inventor in American havenor and the construction of the defence agras of an American inventor in wheat of with the whites. Thus we lost influence To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Has the point and the old owners. This exodus was that separates the tip from the birbs ever been an upheaval, and a great crime against the unoffending negro.

So, the remedy. That is the question. How shall the women of the South be pro-Cincinnati and the other the Dispatch of Columbus, that the Hocking county Republicans have in convention denounced publicans have in convention denounced by the begin with the few cents thrown to the newsboy and follow along through the shoeblack. How shall the women of the South be protected? As the North took the negroes from newsboy and follow along through the shoeblack. the barber, the waiter, through all the various grades of public and private servants to the man still higher and higher up, until it becomes a generally accepted custom and is considered sound business policy? Are not the seeds of bribery sown to the North for guidance and teaching, it now behooves the North to undo its work, to tell the negroes positively that they have misinterpreted the North, that our white women shall not be assaulted, and that if negro teachers and preachers and negro colleges fail to teach this and stop these atrocious crimes, the North will withdraw from them, or join in a movement to send the race out of America.

JAMES CALLAWAY MACON, Ga., July 30.

Dionysius inquired of his guest if he were not incomfortable.

"No, this is fine," replied the smiling Damocles Yesterday I went on an excursion where they had nothing but those infernal camp stools without backs." Reclining in his chair, he cast a casual glance at the sword, and inquired if he could assist at the

De Style—Why is Mrs. Nervis seeking a divorce. Gunbusta—Because her husband snores like an auto-horn and it keeps her dodging in and out of

First Analysis to Be Made of Cargoes Now

on the Way to This Country.

under the recent law to prevent the im-

for in an order issued to-day by the Treasury

Department authorizing the chemists of

Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department

of Agriculture, under whose direction the

tests will be made, said to-day that so far

attention had been directed only against

suls abroad concerning certain shipments included in the list named have already reached the Department of Agriculture,

and as samples sent from the port of ship-ment could not reach the Department

in time for the completion of the analysis

before the entry of the cargo at the port

cargo on arrival and take the samples then

who notify the Department of all ship

ments of foodstuffs and transmit the declar-

ARTILLERY CO. DISRUPTED.

New Orleans Officers Want to Be Indepen-

dent of the Government.

Artillery, the oldest and strongest military

organization in the Southwest, has split and

Militia bill and service in the militia.

gone to pieces over the question of the Dick

By a majority of nine in a large meeting

the men decided to join the militia under Government auspices. Col. Richardson

commanding, and most of the officers left

he hall after the vote was announced, re-

its armory, cannon, guns, &c.

Most of the time it has been an indepen-

last ten or twelve years has been a member

BEARS WASHINGTON'S NAME.

First Commission Issued to a Lighthouse

Keeper in This Country.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 30.-Miss Mary B.

Bixby, a former resident of Skowhegan,

Me., now living in Pasadena, Cal., has

written to Gov. Hill telling him that she

toric value to Maine.

It is said to be the first commission issued

to a lighthouse keeper in this country, bears the signature of the Nation's first President,

Public Rights and Subway Construction.

From Yesterday's New York Tribune.

The cut-and-cover method of tunnel con

struction necessarily causes great losses

shopkeepers and immense inconvenience to

the general public. It ought to be avoided, if

possible, in building other underground roads

such as the Rapid Transit Commission is con-

sidering already and the requirements of this

city will sooner or later demand. The subject

is worthy of earnest attention, and we are glad

The Rapid Transit Commission should have

learned from the experience of the last three

years that the construction of a tunnel by the

cut-and-cover system is a dreadful affliction.

been wantonly abused, as it long was in Park

row, complaints have been astonishingly, per-

haps discreditably, few. In addition to the general inconvenience and the danger, im-

mense losses have been suffered by merchants,

many of whom can never be reimbursed by an

from paying so heavy a contribution to the cost of an enterprise which is sure to bring

great profits to the contractors.

It is supposed that the deep-tunnel system would be more expensive, notwithstanding

would be more expensive, notwithstanding the direct and indirect cost of shifting and

keeping in use a network of pipes, wires and

consideration. The public has paid too muc

surface tracks. But that is not a controlling

have been made lighter. In future operations

of a similar character more regard must be

present system be continued or a different one

adopted, and it is to be hoped that means will

be taken to save them wholly from miseries

to for a moment.

which London and Paris would never submit

The Monitor and Erlesson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A bronze statue of Capt. John Ericsson is to be un-

veiled in Battery Park in this city early next month, when, as a matter of course, the in-

vention of the first monitor will again be ac-credited to that distinguished engineer, but

as the origin of that famous battleship is con

cerned, it is a matter of official record that the revolving turnet, the low freeboard, and all that was planned for offence and defence in the construction of this "fighting machine,"

Senator Flatt's bill is \$287 contains the following paragraph: "Under said patent the Monitor was built, which vessel under command of Admiral John L. Worden, disabled the Merrimac in Hampton Roads on March 1862."

The Americans in Canada.

THE SUN expresses the opinion that the American farmers who have lately flocked into our Western territories will reenforce the general protection sen-

timent of the country. Although as agriculturists

and as consumers they had, while citizens of the United States, a strong class interest in cheap goods.

and though at different times free trade ideas made more or less headway among them, they were all pretty well converted to protectionism before they

started for Canada. They will, therefore, not take it amiss if they find that policy prevailing here.

THE SUN, which is treating us very well these days

does not hint that they will be other than very good

Colored Pharmacists in Virginia.

The colored pharmacists of Virginia met on June 25 and perfected an organization for their mutual advancement throughout the State. The organi-

zation will be known as the Virginia Association

A Great Navigator's Little Joke.

The Programme.

Stella-What happened after they broke the loo?

From the Montreal Stat

NEW YORK, July 29.

Canadian citizens.

of Colored Pharmacists.

and resumed preparations.

ALPRED KING

it should always be remembered that so far

the light at Portland Head.

ind in California a document of his-

ppoints Joseph Greenleaf keeper of

all local riots and disturbances.

military government

of the State militia

New Obleans, July 30 .- The Washington

now on the way.

ations of the shippers.

of destination, the inspectors will meet the

the cargoes selected for analysis are

WASHINGTON, July 30.-The first tests

Talks Over Measures for Co-operation of

the Army and Navy. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The first meet. ing of the joint strategy board, composed portation of adulterated food are provided of members of the General Staff of the army and the General Board of the navy. was held to-day. Admiral Dewey presided the Department of Agriculture to take for and Commander Barnette acted as recorde All the members were present except Major-Gen. Young, who is out of town The board talked over measures for co operation between the army and navy decided to report to the Secretarie of War and the Navy for instruction. The next meeting is subject to the call, the president, Admiral Dewey, As Admiral is going to Saratoga this week for a stay of several weeks and may go elsewhere before returning to Washing ton there is not likely to be another sess

until the fall.
Secretary of War Root made a brief address to the joint board. He said that good results were bound to follow discussion orally of matters in which both the arm and navy were concerned. This was an easier method of reaching conclusions than through the exchange of writt the discussions of the board in time of peace would be of great benefit as a preparat

TO TEST MOSOUITO DESTROYER Dr. Stiles, the Discoverer, Is Soon to Vist Infected Localities in New Jersey,

Washington, July 30.-Dr. Charles Ward. well Stiles of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, discoverer of the gern of "laziness" and the "mosquito destroyer will leave Washington in a few days for Cape May or some other point in New Jersey where the mosquito rules, to pursus his researches into the efficacy of the para site which it is said will exterminate mos-quitoes by the million. The investigation to be made by Dr. Stiles is undertaken at the request of Prof. Smith of Rutgers Co. lege, State Entomologist of New Jersey, has aided Dr. Stiles in his search for

As stated in The Sun some time agthe greatest present obstacle to the general use of the "destroyer" for exterminating mosquitoes is the cost involved Dr. Stiles's visit is to determine whether the destroying parasites cannot be easily propagated with sufficient ease ar in sufficient numbers for general use mosquito infested localities. If this pro feasible, a regular propagating station for raising hordes of "destroyers" may be instituted under Government supervision.

CITY HALL VACATION DAYS Mayor and Comptroller Start To-morrey for Pax-Sine-Rixa, Areadia.

The Board of Estimate and Aldermen will adjourn to-day until September Mayor Low and Comptroller Grout star upon their vacations to-morrow. The Mayor will be away a month and will pas the greater part of the time in cruising along the coast of Maine on the yacht Surprise Starting from New York on Saturday, he will go to his summer home at Northeas Harbor, Me. He will be back at the City Hall in the first week of September Hall in the first week of September President Fornes of the Aldermen w be the acting Mayor in the interval. Mr Fornes is now away from the city, bu will be back on Monday He has planne to go to Europe in September, and while he is away Vice-President McInnes wi preside over the meetings of the Aldermen.
Comptroller Grout will sail for Europe
to-morrow on the Kroonland, of the Red
Star line. He will join Mrs. Grout, who
has been in Switzerland since the spring. at Antwerp. Mr. Grout will be away about

BABY HIPPO'S NAME IS PETE. Complaint About Mary Ann Murphy Seems

to Have Been Due to Error. A number of letters have been received at the office of the Park Commissioner protesting against giving the name Mary Ann Murphy" to the baby hippopot amus in the Central Park menager amus in the Central Park menagerie.

The fact is, the youngster was officially named Pete, because Peter Shannon, one of the keepers, was the one who discovered the baby in the tank. Pete is the son of Miss Murphy and old Caliph Geneva Conference Indefinitely Postponed

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day received a telegran from United States Minister Hill at Bernin answer to an inquiry from Mr. Loomi asking why the Swiss Government had postponed indefinitely the conference revise the rules for the amelioration of condition of the wounded in war. Min Hill said that failure to get responses in four or five nations to the invitations participate in the conference was responsible for the postponement. Indifference or opposition to the conference is said have been shown by one or more of a nations invited to send delegates. for what it is going to get, for its burdens might conference was to have assembled at Gen on Sept. 15 and the United States Gove ment had already appointed its represent

Appeinted Deputy Commissioner of Cor-

porations. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Secretary Co. you announced to-day that Mr. Herber Knox Smith had been appointed Dep Commissioner of Corporations in the partment of Commerce and Labor Smith is a resident of Hartford, Conn was graduated from Yale in 1891, and there after admitted to the bar of Connecticut where he has engaged in general practi Mr. Smith will enter upon his new dut Mr. Smith will enter upon his new duties within the next few days. James R. Garfield is Chief of the Bures of Corporations.

Bahama Expedition Back. BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.-The schoone William H. Van Name, bearing the m bers of the Bahama expedition sent b the Geographical Society of Baitimore returned to Baltimore to-day. All the members of the party are in good healt and speak of an enjoyable trip.

The Instinct to Chew. From The Lancet.

Seeing that the maxillary apparatus of man has for long ages past been put to vigorous use it is not surprising that the need to exercise express itself as a powerful instinct. This manifests itself in many and curious ways ing the early months of life the natural function of feeding at the breast provides the infant's law tongue and lips with all the needful exercise ottle-freding falls to do, and we frequently fin bottle-fed children seeking to satisfy the natural instinct by sucking their thumb, fingers, or all

onvenient object to hand. The teeth are a provision for biting hard food but even before they actually appear we find to child seeking to exercise his toothless g ... hard substance he can lay hold of, and be no doubt that exercise of this kind t cellitate the eruption of the teeth, a truin indeed recognized universally, whether by the printive mother who strings the tooth of some u id anima-round the neck of her infant, or her by to-date parent who provides her child with a beloweile

ivory or coral bauble. When the teeth have erupted the masticators instinct finds among primitive peoples abundan satisfaction in the chewing of the coarse part for the which constitute their dietary; but among as more erns, subsisting as we do mainly on soft food affording but little exercise for the masticator apparatus, it does not find its proper expression and thus tends to die out. Nevertheless, it do

and thus tends to die out. Nevertheless, is des a hard death and long continues to assert itself witness the tendency of children to bite their pencils and penholders. I have known a child to gnaw through a bone penholder, much in the same way as a camivorous animal gnaws at a bone.

This instinct to chew for chewing's sake manifests itself all over the world. In our own ceucity not only do children bite pencils and penholder, but they will chew small pieces of india rubber for hours together. The practice of gum-chewing

Noah was receiving the reporters before the voyage.
"Yes," he concluded, "It's strange, but the sea serpent takes up the least room of any." hours together. The practice of gum-chewing so common among our American coustns, evident's comes down from far-off times, for the primitive With a quiet chuckle he stowed away his quid Australians chew several kinds of gum, attributing to them nutrient qualities, and the Patagonians are said to keep their teeth white and clean by chewing mairt, a gum which exudes from-